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## FOUR NAMED ON WAGE COMMITTEE BY GEN. M'ADOO

Are to Analyze and Recommend  
Action on Wage and  
Labor Questions.

DIVIDES UNITED STATES INTO  
THREE OPERATING REGIONS

Board Also to Hear All Com-  
plaints and Make Nec-  
essary Inquiry.

RAILWAY HEADS ARE CHOSEN

Directors Will Undertake to Super-  
vise General Transportation  
Problems of Districts.

WASHINGTON, January 18.—(By Associated Press.)—Director-General McAdoo announced to-night the appointment of a railroad wage committee of four public men to analyze and recommend action on all wage and labor questions pending before the government railroad administration, including the railway brotherhoods' demands.

At the same time, the director-general put into effect a new system of government railroad administration by dividing the country into three operating regions—south, east and west—and placed a railroad executive at the head of each as his representative.

The wage committee consists of Secretary Lane, Interstate Commerce Commissioner C. C. McChord, Judge J. Harry Covington, chief justice of the District of Columbia Supreme Court and William H. Wilcox, who tonight announced his resignation as chairman of the Republican National Committee.

It was planned originally to pass only on the four brotherhoods' wage demands, but so many other labor questions have been submitted to the director-general since then that he determined to refer them all to the board.

It will hear all labor complaints or petitions, make careful investigation and recommend a course of action to Mr. McAdoo.

The committee's inquiry will deal with general conditions affecting railway employees, regardless of whether any specific request or complaint has been made to the director-general or to railroad managers before the government assumed control.

In charge of Eastern railroads Mr. McAdoo retained A. H. Smith, president of the New York Central, who has acted as assistant to the director-general with headquarters in New York.

Mr. H. H. Ashton, president of the Chicago and Northwestern, was appointed regional director for territory west of the Mississippi, with headquarters in Chicago. Southern railroads were assigned to C. H. Markham, president of the Illinois Central, with headquarters at Atlanta.

The Eastern division consists of territory north of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers, and east of Lake Michigan and the Ohio, Norfolk and Western and the Virginia Railways, and also those railroads in Illinois extending into that State from points east of the Indiana-Illinois State line; also the Chesapeake and Ohio, the Norfolk and Western and the Virginia Railways.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT EMBRACES  
ROADS SOUTH OF POTOMAC

The Southern district is defined as including "all railroads in that portion of the United States south of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers, east of the Chesapeake and Ohio, Norfolk and Western and the Virginia Railways, and also those railroads in Illinois extending into that State from points east of the Indiana-Illinois State line; also the Chesapeake and Ohio, the Norfolk and Western and the Virginia Railways."

The Western district is composed of the balance of the country. It excludes those roads running into Illinois from the east and from the south. Those Illinois roads will be subject to the joint jurisdiction of all directors.

Orders issued by the gentlemen named, in their capacity as regional directors, will be issued by authority of the director-general, and will be respected accordingly, says "general order No. 4," establishing the operating regions.

The directors will undertake to supervise general transportation problems of their districts, and will be the field marshals of the central organization, which the director-general is expected to form permanently in a day or two. This organization probably will consist of five or six divisions, with a chief of each.

Nearly every class of organized and unorganized railroad labor has asked Director-General McAdoo for a wage increase, or has sought a conference to discuss some phase of the employment situation. These include engineers and conductors, firemen, conductors, trainmen, switchmen, telegraphers, maintenance of way employees, machinists, shop men and train dispatchers.

Although Mr. McAdoo has made no announcement of his policy, it is generally believed that a number of wage increases will be allowed.

Transportation of coal was pushed to day by railroads, but weather conditions through the entire Middle West and Pennsylvania still made movement sluggish. In an order to railway presidents of Eastern and Southern territory, the director-general referred to the fuel administrator's recent order, and added:

"I urge and direct that every possible effort be made by the railroads to move coal and to co-operate to the accomplishment of the desired end."

"I hope that the officers and employees of the railroads will do their part so effectively that there may be no further occasion for interruption of the industrial and normal activities of the nation."

## Design Aircraft to Carry Large Guns

(By Associated Press.)  
WASHINGTON, January 18.—Es-  
ports under the aircraft production  
board are already at work. It was  
learned to-day, on an engine that is  
expected to surpass the Liberty motor  
in power, while retaining all the  
qualities for quantity production.

While the original Liberty motor in-  
cluded no mechanical innovations or  
experiments, the designers have  
been given full latitude in the new  
machine, and it probably will mark  
distinct progress in the art of air-  
plane engine design. For that  
reason details of construction are  
highly confidential.

American experts have worked on  
the theory that a good big airplane  
is better than a good little airplane.

They believe a super-dreadnought of  
the air will be the masters of the  
air, and consequently the new en-  
gines are being developed to run  
planes of increased size and flight-  
ing power. Months ago General  
Pershing urged that American de-  
signers anticipate craft armed with  
six machine guns each, three heavy  
and three light. At that time no  
serious attempt was being made in  
Europe to get more than four guns  
aboard any plane.

The Navy Department also is at  
work on designs for advanced types  
of seaplanes.

## GENERAL ASSEMBLY WILL VISIT CAMP LEE TO-DAY

Will Participate There in Celebration  
of Birthday of Gen-  
eral Lee.

ADJOURNS UNTIL MONDAY

Big Road Bills Are Favorably  
Reported in Both Houses, and Pro-  
gress Is Being Made in Shaping  
Appropriation Bills.

With many of the larger problems  
to be considered during this session  
well on their way to ultimate solu-  
tion, the General Assembly closed its  
second week yesterday afternoon with  
adjournment to Monday noon. To-day  
being the birthday of Robert E. Lee,  
no session will be held, but many of  
the members will go to Camp Lee to  
be guests of a Pennsylvania regiment  
which is to honor the memory of the  
Confederate's chieftain.

While the present week saw little  
definitely accomplished by the Assem-  
bly, a tendency to get down to the  
real business before it was apparent.

The big road bills were reported out  
of both Senate and House committees  
and definite working schedules were de-  
vised by committees on finance and  
appropriations. During the coming  
week many of the bigger problems be-  
fore the committee will be argued  
and placed before the legislature. Con-  
federate pensions, appropriations for  
State institutions, increased salaries for  
officials and allowances for failures are  
consuming much of the committee's  
time and are expected to be the ob-  
ject of much discussion on the floor  
when committee work is completed.

MORAL WELFARE BILLS  
ATTRACTING ATTENTION

Social and moral welfare bills, af-  
fecting prisons, picture shows, liquor  
traffic, employment of women and chil-  
dren, and other subjects in which  
social workers are interested, are  
also being given much attention.

Action on many of the bills affecting  
wage measures is being held in abeyance  
pending investigation by a committee  
appointed to report on their consistency  
with the newly revised Code. The Code  
itself is an object of much discussion  
and may not be "swallowed" so readily  
as some believe.

The big event that the Assembly has  
now to look forward to is the inaugu-  
ration of Westmoreland Davis as  
Governor. A committee was appointed  
yesterday by the Senate and House to  
arrange plans for the ceremonies in-  
cident to this event, and preparation  
of a program will begin immediately.

Senators Gunn, Stroder, Keith and  
Walker and delegates Willis, Noland,  
Greene and Jordan, Means and Anderson  
form the committee.

The inauguration will occur Febru-  
ary 1. Military parades, in which it is  
hoped the Virginia soldiers at Camp  
Lee will be permitted to participate, the  
inaugural ball, the Governor's reception  
and many other features must be ar-  
ranged in the two weeks before that  
time.

Bills passed by the House yesterday  
include those to appropriate \$1,200 to  
the Legislative Reference Bureau to  
meet current expenses; to appropriate  
\$2,000 to reimburse Governor Stuart  
for repairs made to the old Davis  
Building; to authorize supervisors of  
Augusta County to issue warrants to  
carry present floating indebtedness, to  
levy tax to pay interest on debt and to  
establish a sinking fund to pay off the  
debt; to declare the courthouse lot in  
Greensville a part of three magisterial  
districts; to amend Tarrant land act  
so as to include in its operation Pitts-  
sylvania County; to appropriate \$35,000  
to meet urgent deficit at State Peni-  
tentiary.

SHARP DEBATE OVER  
JUDGES' INCREASE

Senate bill providing for an increase  
of \$500 in the annual salary of the  
Circuit Court judges passed the Senate  
yesterday after much debate and some  
mishandling by a vote of 23 to 7.

Senators voting against the measure  
were Messrs. Corbitt, Goodloe, Henning,  
Jordan, Robertson, Royall and Webb.

Senate Bills 21, 22 and 23, providing  
for the system of State highways were  
made a special order for Tuesday at  
12:30 o'clock, when they will be heard  
and probably engrossed for the third  
reading. This action was postponed  
on motion of Senator Andrews, who

(Continued on Third Page.)

## CHARTER PETITION FILED BY HOBSON

Paper, Containing 4,242 Signa-  
tures, Requests Election on  
New Form of Government.

BLAME COUNCIL FOR DELAY

Many Citizens Now Support  
Charter Commission as Best  
Way to Secure Results.

Petitions containing the signatures  
of 4,242 citizens, said to be more than  
25 per cent of the qualified voters of  
Richmond, requesting the City Council  
to call a special election to deter-  
mine whether the city's charter shall  
be changed, were filed with Clerk Wal-  
ter Christian, of the Hustings Court,  
late yesterday afternoon by Graham  
B. Hobson, member of the Adminis-  
trative Board. This action had been  
anticipated in political circles for sev-  
eral days, and did not come as a sur-  
prise.

Under the provisions of the Acts of  
the 1916 General Assembly, these peti-  
tions must be checked by Mr. Christian,  
and the number of qualified voters  
certified to by him. The paper will  
then be presented to Mayor George  
Ainslie for presentation to the Coun-  
cil. In certain quarters it is con-  
tended that action on the petition is  
mandatory by the Council, once the  
paper is filed, and that all other char-  
ter reform movements will be "killed"  
automatically.

HOBSON DECLINES TO  
MAKE STATEMENT

Commissioner Hobson would make no  
statement last night on the petition be-  
cause of the fact that it had been filed  
with the clerk of the Hustings Court.

Certain citizens believed the question  
of charter amendments should be de-  
cided by the voters of the city, he said,  
and the petition had accordingly been  
circulated and filed. The paper will  
be sent to the Mayor immediately af-  
ter it is checked by the clerk of the  
court and will probably be submitted  
at the February meeting of the Com-  
mon Council.

In political circles it was hinted last  
night that efforts would be made by  
those at the head of the petition move-  
ment, which was waged unopposed for  
several weeks during November and  
December, to "back" the election and  
call a charter commission to the satis-  
faction of those responsible for the  
inauguration of the movement.

WANT REPRESENTATIVE  
CHARTER COMMISSION

At the special election which will  
be called by the Council, providing  
that the petition contains the signa-  
tures of 25 per cent of the qualified  
voters of Richmond, the people will  
first decide whether or not the charter  
shall be changed. They will vote "yes"  
or "no." The remainder of the ballot  
will be devoted to the candidates for  
the charter commission, which will be  
elected at this election, and the election  
of this commission will be valid if the  
people vote against charter changes.

Strong pressure will be brought to  
bear to bring out an candidate for  
this commission several prominent  
downtown business men, it was stated  
in political circles last night. There  
is a certain group of men, it is known,  
who are unwilling to follow  
the lead of either the City Hall "big"  
or of the Civic Association, but are  
now determined to give Richmond the  
best form of government possible. This  
group will fight both factions and pre-  
dicted the election of a sufficient num-  
ber of its candidates to prevent "rough-  
shod" action by any one faction in  
drafting the new charter. When drawn  
the work of a charter commission may  
be submitted to popular vote.

MANY BELIEVE COUNCIL  
IN DOING THE WORK

Since the Common Council ordered  
the report of the Charter Change Com-  
mission printed, causing a delay of one  
week, business men believed that it  
was trying to evade the matter at this  
time. "It was evident that members  
were in no hurry to consider the mat-  
ter," said a prominent business man  
who attended the meeting Friday  
night. "To me it was apparent that  
the delay was caused simply because  
members of the Council had little in-  
terest."

This man pointed out that in other  
cities where a charter commission had  
been elected and made its report, in  
practically every instance the bicam-  
eral mode of government has been  
abolished, and in its stead has  
been created a commission form of  
government. "This was especially true  
of the city of Norfolk, which last fall  
ratified the plan as submitted by its  
charter commission. The proper bills  
to carry out this form of government  
are now pending in the General As-  
sembly and are expected to be approved  
in the next few days."

PETITION IS SIGNED  
BY 4,242 CITIZENS

The petition filed yesterday after-  
noon by Mr. Hobson is made up of  
40 duplicate petitions, and contains  
the signatures of 4,242 citizens, of  
this number it is expected that 25 per  
cent are not qualified voters, but Mr. Hob-  
son said his check of the petition lists  
showed that the qualified vote of the  
city of Richmond was 14,252, and that  
he was confident the required 25 per  
cent would be contained in the peti-  
tion. The petition was checked and  
counted by C. G. Blakeley, who is  
employed in the City Engineer's office.

The text of the petition is as fol-  
lows:

"To the Council of the City of Rich-  
mond:

"We, the undersigned qualified voters  
residing in the city of Richmond, do  
hereby request your honorable body  
to provide, by ordinance, for the hold-  
ing of an election to determine, 'Shall  
this city take the necessary steps to  
frame, and request that it be granted,

(Continued on Third Page.)

## ENGLISH PREMIER CALLS FOR TROOPS

Lloyd George Startles Trade-  
Unions by Showing Nec-  
essity for Man Power.

CHANNEL PORTS THREATENED

Will Negotiate Peace With Any  
Government Established  
by German People.

(By Associated Press.)  
LONDON, January 18.—Addressing  
the final conference of the representa-  
tives of the trade-unions affected by  
the man power bill, which passed the  
House of Commons last night, David  
Lloyd George, the British Prime Min-  
ister, to-day gave the government's  
reasons for the necessity of raising  
more men for the army, and also re-  
ferred at length to his own and the  
recent speech of President Wilson re-  
garding the war aims of the entente  
allies and the United States.

After thanking the representatives  
for the spirit in which they had met  
the government, the Premier said  
there was no other alternative for  
raising men except either by raising  
the military age or by sending worded  
men back and back again to the  
front line.

As to the urgency of raising more  
men, Lloyd George said that he and  
his colleagues, who are on the  
watch tower, could not deny it, and  
that the need had been urgent they  
would not have brought forward the  
demand now. He explained the gov-  
ernment's view and continued:

"I assume that all of you here in  
your hearts believe that the war aims  
declared by that great labor confer-  
ence represent the minimum of justice  
which you can possibly accept as a  
settlement of this terrible dispute. If  
we are not able to defeat the Germans,  
if we are not able to resist the military  
power of Prussia, is there any man  
here in the possession of his wits who  
believes that one of your terms—the  
least of them—would be enforced?"

"I am not talking about the demands  
of the imperialists. I am not talking  
about the demands of the extreme war  
men who want to grab everything and  
annex the earth and all of the heavenly  
firmaments. I am talking about the  
moderate demands of the most patri-  
otic souls in this assembly. Try to cash  
that check at the Hindenburg bank! It  
will be returned dishonored. What-  
ever terms are set forward by any  
pacifist or in these lands, you will  
not get them cashed by Von Luden-  
doff or the Kaiser or any of their  
kind."

AGREEMENT WITH PRESIDENT  
YET WITHOUT CONSULTATION

"I felt very strongly that the time  
had come for restating our war aims  
and for restating them in a way that  
would carry with us all the moderate  
rational opinion of this land and all  
other lands. Alas, simultaneously the  
same idea came to President Wil-  
son, and without any opportunity of  
previous consultation, because there  
was none."

"President Wilson and myself laid  
down what was substantially the same  
program of demands for the termina-  
tion of this war."

"How has that program been re-  
ceived? Throughout the whole of the  
allied countries it has been received  
with enthusiasm. There has hardly been  
a voice raised in criticism except from  
a few men who wish that I had made  
more extreme demands."

"The Socialists of France, of Italy,  
as well as those of this country, have  
in the main accepted them as very fair  
general demands to put forward."

"What has been their reception in  
Germany? I beg to consider this, espe-  
cially those who think that we are  
responsible for perpetuating this hor-  
rible war. The only enemy comment  
has been: 'Behold, how England is weak-  
ened. Go on and they will come down.'"

"Again, there has been no response  
from any man in any position in Ger-  
many that indicates a desire on the  
part of the ruling powers in that land  
to approach the problem in a spirit of  
equity."

"We demanded the restoration of  
Belgium. Is there one man who would  
make peace without the complete  
restoration of Belgium and reparation for  
its wrongs?" (Cries of "No!")

ROCKS WILL NEVER BE  
WOUNDS OF ALASCE-LOHREINE

"What is the answer from Ger-  
many?" Lloyd George continued.  
"There has been but one answer, and it  
came from Von Tirpitz's mouth: 'Never!'"

"When I suggested that Mesopo-  
tania and Palestine should never be  
restored to the tyranny of the Turk,  
what was the answer of Germany?"

"We will go on until they are restored."

"Is there a single condition laid  
down by you in your trade-union doc-  
ument to which you have had any response  
(Continued on Fourth Page.)

## LABOR PARALYZED BY FUEL MANDATE

What President Wilson Said in Explaining  
Drastic Fuel Regulation Now in Effect

(By Associated Press.)  
WASHINGTON, January 18.—Presi-  
dent Wilson to-night gave out the  
following statement relative to the  
cause of the drastic fuel order pro-  
mulgated by Fuel Administrator  
Garfield. The President also made it  
known that he stood back of the  
fuel administrator for the full en-  
forcement of the regulation. The  
President said:

"I was, of course, consulted by  
Mr. Garfield before the fuel order  
of yesterday was issued, and fully  
agreed with him that it was nec-  
essary. This war calls for many  
sacrifices, and sacrifices of the sort  
called for by this order are infinitely  
less than sacrifices of life, which  
might otherwise be involved. It is  
absolutely necessary to get the  
ships away, it is absolutely neces-  
sary to relieve the congestion at the  
ports and upon the railways, it is  
absolutely necessary to move great  
quantities of food, and it is abso-

lutely necessary that our people  
should be warned in their homes  
if nowhere else, and half-way mea-  
sures would not have accomplished  
the desired ends.

"If action such as this had not  
been taken, we should have limped  
along from day to day with a slowly  
improving condition of affairs with  
regard to the shipment of food and  
coal, but without such immediate re-  
lief as has become absolutely nec-  
essary because of the congestions of  
traffic which have been piling up  
for the last few months."

"I have every confidence that the  
result of action of this sort will  
justify it, and that the people of  
the country will loyally and patri-  
otically respond to the sacrifices of  
this kind as they have to every  
other sacrifice involved in the war.  
We are upon a war footing, and I  
am confident that the people of the  
United States are willing to observe  
the same sort of discipline that  
might be involved in the actual con-  
flict itself."

Two Soldier Sleuths  
Capture Enemy's Spy  
by Clever Deduction

Discover That Farmer Sig-  
nals Germans to Shell  
Troops by Color of  
Horses.

BY ARTHUR GUY EMPEY,  
Author of "Over the Top," "First  
Call," Etc., Etc.  
(Copyright, 1918, McClure News-  
paper Syndicate.)

We were in rest billets in the little  
French village of S—, about ten miles  
from the front-line trench. No. 2 gun-  
crew were sitting on the ground in a  
circle around their machine gun, while  
a sergeant, newly returned from a spe-  
cial course in machine gunnery at St.  
Omer, was expounding the theory of  
scientific machine gunnery. He him-  
self had never actually been under fire  
with a machine gun, but from the  
theoretical point he sure could throw  
out the book stuff. I must confess  
that his flow of eloquence passed over  
my head like a Zepplin, and I noticed  
an uneasy squirming among the rest  
of our crew.

Happy Houghton, who was sitting  
next to me, leaned over, and with his  
eye on the sergeant, whispered in my  
ear:

"Blimey me, Yank, isn't it awful the  
way he chuckles his weight about?"

I agreed with Happy.

Across from me sat Ikey Honney,  
with our mascot, Jim, in his lap. Every  
now and then Jim would take his hind  
leg and furiously scratch at a spot be-  
hind his ear. Honney, noticing this  
action, would reach under his armpit  
and also scratch.

Sailor Bill was intently watching Jim  
and Honney, he, too, started scratching.

In a minute or so Honney's feet  
started on a scotch hunt; and I had  
an irresistible desire to lean back  
against the barrel casing of the gun  
and also scratch.

It is one of the chief indoor sports  
of the western front, especially during  
a monotonous lecture by some officer  
or noncom, for one of the fed-up lis-  
teners to start scratching himself.

This generally causes the whole gang  
to do the same, the instructor included.  
It is just like a minister in the midst  
of a dry sermon suddenly stopping  
stretching himself and yawning, thus  
causing the rest of the congregation  
to do likewise.

MIND TAKES REST FROM  
EXPLAINING MACHINE GUN

As the whole circle scratched, our  
sergeant instructor commenced to shift  
his weight from one foot to the other  
in an uneasy manner. We all gazed at  
him intently and each began to scratch  
furiously. Sure enough, the sergeant  
gave in and started unbuttoning the  
front of his tunic to get at some real  
or imaginary scotch. We had ac-  
complished our purpose. The sergeant's  
mind took an awful drop from the  
science of machine gunnery to that of  
catching that particular scotch.

We constantly glanced at our wrist  
watches. Fifteen minutes more and  
the lesson would be over. The sergeant  
was becoming confused, and was trying  
to flounder through the rest of his  
talk. We had no mercy on him, but  
kept up the scratching. At last, in  
desperation, the sergeant said:

"You men have actually been under  
fire with machine guns several times.  
Can't one of you relate some incident  
of how, through some ruse, you put it  
over on the Boches?"

Ikey Honney, grasping this golden  
opportunity to break up the lecture,  
and slyly winking at us, started in  
and told how a certain gun crew  
located and put out of action a German  
machine gunner by playing a tune on  
their gun, which the German tried to  
imitate, thereby indicating to them by

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

## INDUSTRIES HALTED IN EASTERN STATES TO CONSERVE COAL

Factories Having War Con-  
tracts Are Granted Right  
to Continue Operation.

ORDER CAUSES CONFUSION  
IN ALL PARTS OF NATION

Flood of Telegrams Pours Into  
Department Asking In-  
terpretations.

CONGRESS STAGES DEBATE

Members of Senate Get Notice From  
Dr. Garfield, Declining to  
Suspend Action.

(By Associated Press.)  
WASHINGTON, January 18.—The  
nation's manufacturing industry in the  
twenty-eight States east of the  
Mississippi River, was virtually sus-  
pended to-day in obedience to the gov-  
ernment's order curtailing the use of  
fuel.

Most of the plants engaged on war  
contracts were exempted from the or-  
der's operation in telegrams sent out  
last night, but few of them learned of  
it in time, and a great majority of them  
closed down.

The country at large knew nothing  
of exemptions, except the few an-  
nounced last night, and it was not un-  
til this afternoon that the fuel  
administrator admitted officially that  
important war work was not affected  
by the order, and gave out a list of  
hundreds of factories that may con-  
tinue work on government contracts  
only during the five-day closing period.

Confusion attending enforcement of  
the order was general. Such a flood  
of telegrams poured into the offices of  
the fuel administrator asking inter-  
pretations and rulings and requesting  
information concerning exempted in-  
dustries that finally the exemption list  
was given to the press for publica-  
tion.

The day brought a statement of un-  
equivocal support for the order from  
President Wilson, and a vigorous de-  
fense by Fuel Administrator Garfield  
of the step and the government's pur-  
pose in taking it.

Opposition to the order in Congress  
apparently spent itself in debate in  
both houses. During the day Dr. Gar-  
field replied to the Senate's request of  
yesterday that the order be suspended  
for five days, disclaiming any purpose  
to be discontinued or declining to com-  
ply, and again pointing out the neces-  
sity for enforcement of his order.

Fuel Administrator Hoover, in a  
statement interpreted the order to  
mean that no check would be put on  
the operation of any sort of food  
handling, manufacturing or distribu-  
tion.

The plants exempted from a list pre-  
pared by Secretary Baker and Daniels  
are those manufacturing munitions,  
arms and other war supplies for the  
government and locomotives and  
equipment for ships.

All shippers, although not included  
in the exemption list, will continue  
operation under a special ruling, as  
will the manufacture of plants turning out  
materials which enter directly into the  
manufacture of army and navy sup-  
plies.

Among the collateral industries which  
will be classed as not coming within  
provisions of the order will be vir-  
tually all mines producing ores.

PRESIDENT WILSON GIVES  
HIS VIEWS ON SUBJECT

In his statement supporting Dr. Gar-  
field's issuance of the closing order,  
President Wilson says he was consult-  
ed and fully agreed with the fuel ad-  
ministrator as to its necessity. If the  
action had not been taken, he declares,  
immediate relief could have been  
found for the fuel and transportation  
shortage.

"This war," he said, "calls for many  
sacrifices, and sacrifices of the sort  
called for by this order are infinitely  
less than sacrifices of life which might  
otherwise be involved."

Dr. Garfield's statement emphasizes  
the railroad congestion, which he de-  
clares is threatening the food supply.  
Yes, war is drastic. This war is  
the most extensive and involves greater  
sacrifices than any war heretofore.  
The American people, led by the Presi-  
dent, entered this war deliberately.  
They are making everything for the  
realization of a great ideal, and the  
ideal is practical. We know that  
democracy must be made a reality at  
home as well as abroad, that its bene-  
fits must be shared by all and its sac-  
rifices borne by a single class.

"Capital and labor are embarked in  
this war because all Americans are in  
it, and the American spirit cries out  
against the least suggestion that the  
burden be shifted to the backs of any  
one class, least of all of labor, for  
labor has less financial ability to meet

## This Week Is Freight-Moving Week

Are You Moving Freight?  
Remember That on January 21  
Increased Demurrage Rules Begin.